THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1768. THE NUMBER 120.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE

VERONA, APRIL 19.

ON the 13th inſtant, at eight o'clock in the morning, the gunpowder magazine at the town of Crema, in which were 200 barrels full of powder, and a great quantity of ſalt-petre, took fire. The ſun was darkened by the ſmoke which aroſe. All the windows were broken, and every perſon fled terrified from the town, which would have been entirely deſtroyed if the flames had communicated to the Little Tower where 1000 barrels more were depoſited. The fire was happily extinguiſhed at ten o'clock at night. Ten perſons were found dead at the market place, many more were wounded, twelve were grievouſly burnt, and much cattle periſhed in the waters, into which they ran with irreſiſtible precipitation. A man on horſeback paſſing by the magazine, was blown up into the air, and could not afterwards be found, his horſe only was diſcovered dead 200 paces from the magazine.

Paris, May 6. They are buſily employed at Antibes and at Toulon in the armament of two men of war, two frigates, four zebecks, and a ſufficient number of veſſels for the tranſporting of 10,000 men, which the King deſigns to ſend to Corſica. They will be, as it has been given out, under the orders of M. de Chauveln, formerly Ambaſſador at Turin, and that General will have with him four Camp Marſhals, and eight or ten Brigadiers.

LONDON, *May 4.*

The Brunſwick, Capt. Robert Steel, from Clyde to Virginia, met with a ſtorm about 400 leagues to the weſt of Ireland; a ſea breaking aboard almoſt overſet her, and laid her on her beam ends, they cut away their main and mizen maſts, which with difficulty righted her. Capt. Steel was found dead in the cabin, ſuppoſed to be by ſome blows he received by the ſhip's almoſt overſetting. Every thing was waſhed off the deck, but the long boat: There were only the mate, and ſecond mate on deck, with two boys, which laſt were waſhed overboard, but recovered again and ſaved; in this condition the Brunſwick bore away for and arrived at Cork the 21ſt ult. to repair damages, and examine the ſtate of her cargo.

Every anecdote in favour of Mr. Wilkes will be ſure to pleaſe ſome part of our readers. Now of all the fair friends of that Gentleman among the ſofter ſex, no one, ſo far as we have learned, has figured higher than a certain heroine, well known at the court end of the town, under the ſtile and title of Black Bet. Of this illuſtrious female, it is recorded, that ſcraping together not leſs than 200l. and arriving at the King's Bench with it in her lap, ſhe demanded entrance, threw the whole at his feet, and vociferouſly crying out, "If Squire Wilkes wants money, by G—— he ſhall have my ALL?"——On the other hand, Miſs Lucy Cowper (a Lady of pleaſure) unfortunately ſituated under the ſame diſagreeable roof with the Squire, more gently, tho' not leſs ſincerely, made an offering too of all ſhe could be ſaid to poſſeſs. Silver and gold—we mean in ſuperfluity—had ſhe none, but her apartment, ſuch as it was, ſhould that be found to be agreeable to our hero, ſhe aſſured him he ſhould be at full liberty to ſhare with its owner.

It was obſervable at a celebrated aſſembly laſt week, that Miſs Wilkes not only danced in the ſame row with one of the R—— F——, but that the young Lady's partner, for the whole night, was a North-Briton.

A few days ago a wealthy builder and his wife deſired admittance to Mr. Wilkes, in order to compliment him with a piece of ground at the weſt end of the town (of which the builder is poſſeſſed of the fee-ſimple) and alſo thereon to erect him a houſe, agreeable to any plan our Patriot ſhould be pleaſed to fix upon, and afterwards to ſettle the ſame upon him and his heirs forever.

On Wedneſday morning died ſuddenly, at his lodgings near Brompton, Kent, Mr. Richard Anderſon, many years an agent for different merchants in North-America.

Yeſterday were decently interred at Newington Butts, the remains of Mr. William Allen, jun. the unhappy young man who fell by the hands of violence on Tueſday laſt, in the 20th year of his age. The corpſe was preceded by the charity children of the pariſh, who ſung a hymn properly adapted to the melancholy occaſion. The ſcene was ſo affecting, as to bring tears from moſt of the ſpectators, who were extremely numerous; but as for thoſe that knew him, they appeared inconſolable for the untimely death of one who had deſervedly obtained their higheſt eſteem by a modeſt and genteel behaviour, and the conſtant and regular practice of thoſe virtues which are ever amiable in the ſight of God and all good men. He was a conſtant attendant of divine worſhip at his pariſh church, where he always behaved with becoming decency. He was a moſt dutiful ſon, friendly to all his neighbours and acquaintance, kind and charitable to ſuch of them as were poor and wanted aſſiſtance, and never better pleaſed than in the exerciſe of ſome of thoſe ſocial virtues which are at all times the moſt delicious food to the benevolent mind. He kept himſelf clear from thoſe irregularities and vices to which the youth of this age are particularly addicted. He never was concerned in any rioting, and on the fatal day was not out of his father's houſe above three minutes before he was killed; neither had he done any manner of thing for which he deſerved the leaſt reprimand. As his whole life was irreproachable, his ſudden death, it is hoped, will be no bar to his eternal happineſs; which is the only conſolation to his afflicted parents, for the loſs of one of the beſt of children.

Mrs. Allen, mother of the unfortunate young man ſhot lately, is not dead.

A monument is erecting in the church-yard of Newington Butts, to the memory of William Allen the younger, who was lately killed near St. George's fields, on which the following inſcription is to be engraved:

Sacred to the memory of
WILLIAM ALLEN,
An Engliſhman of unſpotted life and amiable diſpoſition;

Who was inhumanly murdered near St. George's fields by an officer and two ſoldiers on the 10th of May, 1768, at a maſſacre of ſeveral of his countrymen by Scottiſh detachments from the army, on the pretence of ſupporting the civil power, which he never inſulted, but had thro' life obeyed and reſpected.

His diſconſolate parents cauſed this ſtone to be erected to an only ſon, loſt to them and to the world, in his twentieth year, as a monument of his virtues and their affection.

By the KING,
A PROCLAMATION, for ſuppreſſing riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented unto us, that divers diſſolute and diſorderly perſons have, of late, frequently aſſembled themſelves together in a riotous and unlawful manner, to the diſturbance of the public peace, and, particularly, that large bodies of ſeamen, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſands, have aſſembled tumultuouſly upon the river Thames; and, under a pretence of the inſufficiency of the wages allowed by the merchants and others, have, in the moſt daring manner, taken poſſeſſion by violence, of ſeveral outward bound ſhips ready to ſail, and, by unbending the ſails, and ſtriking the yards and topmaſts, have ſtopped them in the proſecution of their voyages; and that theſe acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of ſtill greater outrages, which have ſpread terror and alarm among thoſe moſt likely to be immediately affected thereby; and it has further been repreſented to us, that ſome of the ſaid diſſolute and diſorderly perſons have audaciouſly attempted to deter and intimidate the civil magiſtrates from doing their duty: We, having taken the ſame into our ſerious conſideration, and being duly ſenſible of the miſchievous conſequences that may enſue from the continuance or repetition of ſuch diſorders, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal proclamation, hereby ſtrictly requiring and commanding the Lord Mayor and other the Juſtices of the Peace of our city of London, and alſo the Juſtices of the Peace of our city and liberties of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark, and of our counties of Middleſex, Surry, and Kent, and all other our peace officers, that they do ſeverally uſe their utmoſt endeavours, by every legal means in their power, effectually to prevent and ſuppreſs all riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies; and to that end to put in due execution the laws and ſtatutes now in force for preventing, ſuppreſſing, and puniſhing the ſame; and that all our loving ſubjects be aiding and aſſiſting therein: And we do further graciouſly declare, that the ſaid Magiſtrates and all others acting in obedience to this our command, may rely on our Royal protection and ſupport in ſo doing.

Given at our court at St. James's the 11th day of May, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Eaſt-India Company's land ſervice, dated Madura, Jan. 1, 1768, to his friend in Exeter.

"We marched with the army the 24th of December, 1767, to go againſt our old fort Golconda, and arrived on Chriſtmas-day. On our coming to our ground, the Gentlemen from the fort gave us our Chriſtmas-box, but did us no damage. A ſmall party was immediately detached to take poſſeſſion of ſome rocks, about 400 yards from the fort, which they gained without oppoſition. The ſame night we began to open trenches, and in the morning one of the officers of the artillery was wounded in the head. Nothing very extraordinary happened till the 30th, at which date the breaching battery was compleated and opened. The firing from the battery continued till 4 in the afternoon, at which time there was an indifferent good breach. Accordingly the Major ordered me to parade. The ſtorming party was commanded by Capt. Painter, and conſiſted of three officers, fifty Europeans, and three grenadier companies of Seapoys. Accordingly they went to the battery for orders, and at 5 o'clock were ſent off under a ſmart fire from us, to keep the villains off the walls. The men behaved extremely well; but could not get in. The ſerjeant of the Forlorn Hope was on the ſummit of the breach, but was not ſupported. In this miſcarriage, Capt. Painter was killed."

Lord Weymouth, one of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, will, we hear, be ſhortly advanced to an Earldom.

On Thurſday night ſome letters, ſaid to be of a dangerous nature, were found dropt in the Royal Palace at St. James's.

Several of the firſt Peers of the realm, had their coaches marked with the number 45, which they went home with from the Houſe of Peers.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint John Potts, Eſq; to be Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec.

May 16. We hear that on Saturday laſt an order was ſent to Chatham for all the frigates and tenders to come up the river.

We alſo hear that an order has been given for all the officers, belonging to the yachts, to be on duty to prevent any further riots.

It is hoped that the candid public will ſuſpend their belief of the ſeveral reports relating to the death of Mr. Allen; until the whole of that matter is cleared up by a legal trial; and they may be aſſured the officer accuſed will not decline it.

It is reported that ſome of the ableſt pens in Britain are to be employed in the great Douglaſs cauſe.

Monday laſt, Donald M'Laury, charged by the Coroner's inquiſition with the murder of William Allen the younger, by abetting the ſhooting of him near his father's door, was admitted to bail.

A motion was likewiſe made in the Court of King's Bench, that Alexander Murray, Eſq; charged as well by warrant of three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, as the Coroner's inquiſition, with the murder of William Allen the younger, might be bailed, and he was admitted to be bailed.

Alexander Gordon, Eſq; of Glaſgow, in N. Britain, is appointed agent for all the forces, ſtationed at Nova Scotia, &c. in America.

May 18. A correſpondent informs us, that an inſtance of the Sovereign's not opening both Houſes of Parliament on the firſt day of ſeſſion, has not happened ſince the reign of King George the firſt, at which time he was extremely ill.

Letters from Paris ſay, that they are fitting out with great diligence at Antibes and Toulon, two men of war, two frigates, four xebecks, and a ſufficient number of veſſels, for tranſporting 10,000 troops to Corſica.

It is ſtrongly reported that ſeven ſhips of the line, ſome frigates and bomb-tenders, will this ſummer be ſent on an expedition to the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Howe.

Monday upwards of twenty thouſand ſmall arms were lodged in the tower, part belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, depoſited there for better ſecurity.

Monday the Rev. Mr. Lloyd received ſentence in the Court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, to pay a fine of 50l. for writing a certain poem.

Yeſterday at Convent Garden market there were a few pottles of green peas brought for ſale, which ſold at one guinea the pint Wincheſter meaſure.

It is ſaid four ſpies conſtantly attend in and about the King's Bench priſon, to watch the motions of the mob, inſpect Mr. Wilkes's behaviour, and to report accordingly.

Some letters from Ireland mention, that two thouſand tons of Iriſh proviſions are buying up for the uſe of the French naval arſenals at Breſt and Rochfort.

By a Gentleman arrived in town from Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire, we are informed, that there is at this time ſo great a decay in the woollen manufactures in thoſe counties, that ſome thouſands in that branch of buſineſs are now unemployed, and in general in a ſtarving condition.

Within theſe few days the French agents have been very buſy in laying up large quantities of gun-powder to be ſhipt for Breſt.

Yeſterday ſeveral inflammatory papers were ſtuck up about Weſtminſter bridge, and other parts, for which a perſon was taken, and is now in cuſtody of a meſſenger.

May 20. His Majeſty has appointed the Hon. Col. Boyd, to be Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Thomas Dunbar, Eſq;

Letters from Peterſburgh inform, that the French are buying up immenſe quantities of ſalt-petre, gun-powder, and naval ſtores, to be ſhipt in Ruſſian bottoms for the ports of Dunkirk, Rochfort, and Breſt.

They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli has eſtabliſhed watch towers along the coaſts of Corſica, from which the inhabitants can readily be alarmed in the night, by means of fire-rockets, of the approaches of an enemy.

Some private letters from Paris mention, that the Court of Verſailles had actually received remonſtrances from divers foreign Ambaſſadors, againſt ſending French troops to Corſica.

There have lately been ſome diſturbances among the ſeamen at Greenock, who refuſed to work without an advance of wages.

May 21. This day, it is expected, the following bill will receive the royal aſſent, by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty.

The bill for further continuing certain laws to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines or ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour, barley-meal and puiſe, into this kingdom, free of duty, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, duty free, for a limited time, and for continuing ſuch other laws as are near expiring.

A change in the A—— is confidently talked of, and will take place ſoon.

They write from Edinburgh, that on Saturday morning laſt, about 4 o'clock, a detachment of the regiment in the caſtle marched out to the weſtward, in order to quell the diſturbances which have happened by the colliers refuſing to work till their wages be heightened.

Yeſterday upwards of one thouſand glaſs grinders, from Southwark and other parts, went in a body to palace yard, Weſtminſter, in order to petition for an augmentation of their wages.

Sunday night the horſe guards patrolled from London bridge to the King's Bench, to keep the peace.

A letter from Briſtol, dated March 14, ſays, "Yeſterday morning a body of ſailors, to the amount of about 20, made a movement on the quay, and viſited ſeveral ſhips, with a deſign to perſuade others to join them in a demand of raiſing their wages from 25s. to 30s. per month; but prevailed on no more than to make the number 40. In the afternoon they attempted the ſame thing, and ſome of them went on board the ſhip Colſton, then going down the river, bound for Barbados, and endeavoured to bring the people to join them, and not go in the ſhip without advanced wages; whereupon many people were gathered together, and ſeveral merchants; when, after perſuaſive arguments to the one, and threats to the others, if they broke the peace, they diſperſed, the merchants being determined not to ſubmit to ſuch illegal proceedings."

May 23. On Saturday night, during the interment of her late Royal Highneſs Princeſs Louiſa Anne, minute guns were fired at the Tower, and the great bells at St. Paul's, Bow church, Weſtminſter abbey, St. Margaret's, and ſeveral other churches, tolled during the time of interment; her Grace the Dutcheſs of Manchester was chief mourner, and the pall was ſupported by Lady Boſton, Lady Scarborough, Lady Maſham, and Lady Litchfield.

The late attempt to increaſe the military force in Ireland has given, we are told, general diſſatisfaction to the whole kingdom.

'Tis ſaid that the zealous friends of a certain popular priſoner intend to diſtinguiſh themſelves on the preſent occaſion, by not complying with a general mourning.—Printed papers to this effect were yeſterday paſted up at Temple-bar, and elſewhere.

Wagers of one hundred guineas to ten are held at the court end of the town, that Mr. Wilkes will not be diſcharged from his confinement before the long vacation.

May 25. One of the ſoldiers on Tueſday, before the King's Bench priſon, cried out, "We are all ready to fire on our enemies the French and Spaniards, but never on our own countrymen."

It is confidently reported, that the French miniſtry have actually aſſumed a very big ſtile, in anſwer to the remonſtrances of his Excellency the Earl of Rochfort againſt the late proceedings of the court of Verſailles, relating to Corſica.

An evening paper of Saturday says, "It is now generally thought by those who pretend to be knowing or penetrating in secrets, that Mr. Wilkes's outlawry will be reversed; that then, if the verdicts are not set aside for original defaults in the *ex officio* informations, he will soon after receive judgment thereon, which, in consideration of all considerations, will amount only to a small fine and imprisonment; and that then the two grand objections to his seat in the House being removed and established, viz. the outlawry and qualification, he will quietly take place there, to his *lasting* honour, for the county of Middlesex, without the necessity of any pardon, as thereby justice and mercy will be sufficiently exercised consistently with dignity, and the peace, union and prosperity of the nation be restored, to the great joy and satisfaction of all his Majesty's *most true* and faithful subjects."

They write from Marseilles, that a regiment of French infantry had just received orders to be embarked there, for garrison duty on the isle of Capraia.

We are informed that a motion will be made on the first day of next term, against a certain great Crown Officer.

It is rumoured that our Ambassador at the Court of Portugal will speedily be recalled.

It is said there will be an interview very shortly, between the King of Denmark, the King of Prussia, and his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, but the place of meeting we have not yet heard of.

We hear that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will continue in that kingdom till the new Parliament (which is to be chosen there immediately after the 24th of June next) has met and settled all disputes about the elections of its members, which it is thought will not be over till the middle or latter end of September next, by which means his Excellency will be detained there longer than any Lord Lieutenant has been at one time for fifty years past.

A letter from Hamburgh, mentions, that the brave people of Corsica, after having in vain implored the assistance and protection of divers foreign Courts against the tyranny of the French King, had unanimously resolved to sell their liberty and lives together, rather than submit to the arbitrary dictates of the Grand Monarch.

They advise from Leghorn, that the Court of Versailles had of late proposed very flattering offers to General Paoli, which the more than Roman virtue of that celebrated patriot had induced him to refuse.

An article from Genoa in the late Hague Gazette, says, "We can no longer doubt of the existence of a treaty concluded between this republic and the Court of Versailles, in consequence of which a corps of between eight and ten thousand French troops will soon be transported to Corsica; but we don't yet know the true end or design of such force being sent: Some persons pretend to be assured, that it has been resolved on in concert with the Courts of Vienna and London."

Letters from Paris, by the last mail, mention, that the French West India planters had obtained a grant for reducing the duty on French coffee imported from the colonies, by which means it was expected that they would be able to undersell both the English and Dutch at all foreign markets.

May 27. We are credibly informed, that the Parliament will sit by short adjournments for the major part of the summer.

A correspondent at Deal informs us, that the Dolphin and Swallow sloop of war, spent the whole southern summer in getting through the Streights of Magellan into the South Sea, where they suffered greatly by storm and tempestuous weather. They entered the South Sea the 9th of April, 1767, when the Dolphin lost sight of the Swallow, and has not since seen or heard of her. As the Swallow was a bad sailer, and ill calculated for such a voyage, it is feared she is lost. They touched at Tinnian, which they give a very indifferent account of.

We hear, that the officers and seamen on board the Dolphin, under Commodore Wallace, will receive the same advantages of promotion and pay, as those in the late expedition under Commodore Byron.

It is said that the books and journals kept on board the Dolphin man of war, during her late voyage to the South Seas, have been delivered sealed up, for the inspection of the Lords of the Admiralty.

By his Majesty's ship Dolphin, newly arrived from a voyage round the world, we hear that they have discovered a new island in the South Seas, large, fertile, and extremely populous. The Dolphin came to an anchor in a safe, spacious, and commodious harbour, where she lay about six weeks. From the behaviour of the inhabitants, they had reason to believe she was the first and only ship they had ever seen.

The first day, they came along side with a number of canoes, in order to take possession of her; there were two divisions, one filled with men, and the other with women; these last endeavoured to engage the attention of our sailors, by exposing their beauties to their view, whilst the men from the canoes threw great quantities of stones, by which several seamen were hurt;——however, as they had no kind of weapons, they were soon beat off, and a few vollies of small arms obliged them to retire in great confusion.

The day following a party, well armed, was sent on shore with the watering casks, and our people at the topmast-head discovered, by the help of their glasses, prodigious numbers of the natives flocking from all parts towards the watering place, in order to surround the party; upon which a signal was made for them to come on board, and leave the watering casks. This was no sooner done, than the Dolphin was attacked by greater numbers than the day preceding, which obliged them to have recourse to the disagreeable necessity of firing some great guns at them, charged with grape shot; and some guns with ball were also fired up the country, which knocked down some of their houses, felled several trees, &c. and struck them with such awe, that they now looked on our people as more than human, since their houses could not shelter them, nor distance take them out of the reach of our shot.

They immediately shewed the greatest desire of being at peace with us, and did not seem to resent the killing a number of their people, as they now appeared to be sensible that we had only made use of those dreadful engines against them, when their rashness forced us to it.

We took possession of the island in his Majesty's name, and called it King George's Land. It lies about 20 degrees southern latitude.—— During the remainder of our stay we continued to trade with the natives in the most amicable manner, giving them nails, buttons, beads, and trinkets, in exchange for fresh provision, which we were greatly in want of.

The natives are in general taller and stouter made than our people, and are mostly of a copper colour, with black hair; others are fairer, especially the women, some of whom were observed to be red haired.——It does not appear that they know the use of any one metal whatever.—When the grape shot came among them, they dived after it, and brought up the pieces of lead. They swim like fish, and can remain a long time under water.—— They were clothed with a kind of stuff made of the bark of trees, some red, some yellow; its texture resembles that of coarse thick paper, and cannot resist wet. Besides the large island there are several lesser ones, which have been named Charlotte Island, Gloucester Island, Boscawen Island, Keppel Island, Wallace Island, &c.

The island (to which was given the name of King George's Land) was governed by a Queen, to whom the natives seemed to pay the utmost reverence, as they obeyed not only her words, but even her looks and gestures; she expressed the most lively sorrow on our leaving the island, and the last thing she did was to take the crown from her own head, and present it to Capt. Wallace; it has been carefully preserved, and is to be presented to her Majesty of Great-Britain.

The inhabitants of the new discovered island are pretty much civilized, considering that the arts have made but little progress among them, that they are unacquainted with the use of any metals, not even of iron. From some circumstances, we had reason to imagine, that the King of the island was killed in the attack the second day, and the Queen was cloathed in red, which we found was the mourning of the country.—'Tis impossible to describe the beautiful prospects we beheld in this charming spot; the verdure is as fine as that of England, there is great plenty of live stock, and it abounds with all the choicest productions of the earth.

May 30. Yesterday morning the Hon. Baron Beahr, Secretary for the Electorate of Hanover, having received his instructions, set out from his house in Cleveland row, to embark for that Electorate.

It is currently reported, that her Majesty will some time this summer pay a visit to the Court of her august relations at Mecklenburg Strelitz, and also to the Court of Brunswick.

Saturday morning his Excellency Count du Chatelet Lamont had a long conference with the Earl of Shelburne, at his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square, on the subject of some dispatches received from the Court of Versailles.

This day is fixed for the departure of his Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, from this metropolis, to his dominions in Italy.

It is said Col. Boyd will set out in a few days for Portsmouth, to embark on board a frigate of war for his government of Gibraltar.

An express is arrived from the East-Indies, where every thing is said to be in a perfect state of peace and good order, and that such steps were taken as would in all probability preserve the harmony.

A few days ago seventy persons embarked on board a ship at Falmouth, as settlers under Dennis Rolle, Esq; at St. John de Appalache, in East-Florida.

The commandant of the fort of Rio Grande, in the Brazils, has been lately hanged at Lisbon, for high treason, and maintaining illicit correspondences in that country; and all the other persons concerned, after a long imprisonment, have been banished the territories of his Portuguese Majesty for ever.

According to private letters from the Hague, a body of Prussian troops were soon expected to make their appearance in Italy.

Twenty thousand muskets are commissioned for at Birmingham and London, to be fabricated for the service of France.

A fleet of two ships of the line, two frigates, four galleys, eight chebecks, and four galliots, is fitting out at Naples, reported to be intended to convoy the Great Duke and Dutchess of Tuscany, on their return to Leghorn.

St. James's, May 27. This day the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, May 28. The King has been pleased to grant unto William Obrien, Esq; the offices of Secretary and Provost Marshal General of the islands of Bermuda, or Somer's Islands, in America, in the room of George Browne, Esq; deceased.

May 31. It is said that intelligence has been received from Boston in New-England, that the people have refused to pay the Custom-house duties, and have solicited by circular letters, all the colonies upon the continent to join in this resolution; and that the Bostonians sent word to the Custom house officers, that they might live there as private people, but if they attempted to execute their orders, they must take the consequence.

We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that there has not appeared a greater nor more promising prospect of an ensuing plenty, both in corn and the fruits of the earth, these forty years past, than in the present season, throughout the whole kingdom, particularly in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall. Butchers meat, in the following markets, is fallen from six pence and five pence halfpenny to three pence halfpenny and three pence farthing, and none above four pence per pound, viz. at Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, Honiton, and Exeter; further westward, at Newton-bushel, Ashburton, Totnes, Dartmouth, Modbury, King's-bridge, &c. Best fresh butter at five pence per pound, with plenty of fish, salmon, mackarel, whiting, soals, flounders, &c. Wheat indeed still keeps up to the exorbitant price of 14s. and 14s. 6d. per double bushel of nine gallons each. Cyder, scarce any to be had at any price; but as there is a prodigious blossom all over the Southams, and a fine set, together with greater than usual quantities of wheat sown, now in excellent order, it is hoped both those necessaries of life (particularly in those parts) will in a little time be again found at the tables of the industrious, as well as of the rich and opulent.

June 2. On Monday came on before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, a cause wherein a young Lady was plaintiff, and the proprietors of a stage coach defendants, for the recovery of a trunk, containing goods to the value of 25l. lost two years ago out of the said coach; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with whole damages and costs of suit.

Yesterday arrived in town a Gentleman who has made the tour of England, and says, that he never saw so great a prospect of a plentiful harvest, and that every thing was in the greatest forwardness.

Letters from Petersburgh, dated the 9th ult. say, "A few days ago, the Count Czagas Czernichew, General in Chief and Vice-President of the Council of War, had the honour of entertaining the Empress with a supper, who on this occasion, made him a present of a loaf, in which were inclosed 1000 pieces of gold, named imperials, making the sum of 10,000 roubels."

The agreement of the French court with the Genoese for the island of Corsica is no longer a secret. Immense preparations are now making in France to force those brave islanders to submit to their yoke. Thanks to Mr. Boswell, we are now well acquainted with the great importance of an island, in which are many of the best harbours in the Mediterranean, that produce plenty of the best timber for ship building, and in which are no less than 40,000 fighting men. Every body must see how greatly the power of France must be increased by the acquisition of this valuable island; yet the English are quite unconcerned about it, or rather seem to consent to it by their silence.

To-morrow night the following question is to be debated at the Queen's Arms in Newgate street, "If happiness is in our power, in what sort of life is it most easily acquired?" The question, "Whether inoculation was not presumptuous?" debated last Friday night, was determined by the majority in the negative. The question, "What is the difference between wisdom and knowledge?" was thus resolved: Knowledge is the clear perception and retention of ideas convey'd to the mind by experience and observation: Wisdom consists in the knowledge and practice of whatever is lawful and useful, either in a moral or political view; in other words, wisdom consists in knowing and fulfilling our duty to God, our neighbours, and ourselves.

June 3. Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last adjournment, and further adjourned to Tuesday the 21st inst.

Last Friday his Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went in great state to the Parliament House, gave the Royal assent to several bills, made a speech to both Houses, and then they adjourned to the 14th inst.

Abstract of the votes of the House of Commons of Ireland

Resolved, *Nem. Con.* That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to return his Excellency our most sincere thanks for his mild, just, and prudent administration. To express our sentiments to his Excellency, that at the approaching dissolution of a House of Commons, who have willingly devoted their own existence to the liberties of their country, their last words should express the warmest acknowledgments to a chief Governor, in whose administration, and with whose assistance, they have been gratified with the noble opportunity of distinguishing themselves from their predecessors, by leaving to posterity a monument of their disinterested love for the people whom they represent. That the good laws obtained during this session of Parliament, for the encouragement of tillage, the support of our manufactures, and for establishing a fund for the reduction of our national debt, by the tax upon absentees, will be the most lasting and honourable memorials of his Excellency's administration; and will in as eminent a degree distinguish his public, as the most amiable and engaging manners adorn his private character. To assure his Excellency, that we have the firmest reliance upon his Majesty's paternal regard for his people, and his Excellency's affectionate wishes for the prosperity of this kingdom, that all such laws as may be necessary for the further improvement of our constitution, will be obtained at such time as his Majesty, in his Royal wisdom, shall think most seasonable. And that impressed with the deepest sentiments of gratitude to the best of Kings, we have, during the whole course of his Majesty's reign, supported his Majesty's government with dignity and honour; and from his Excellency's justice and candour, we have the fullest confidence, that his Excellency will make the most favourable representations to his Majesty, of the inviolable attachment of the Commons of Ireland, to his Majesty's sacred person and illustrious family.

June 4. *Yesterday a motion was made in the Court of King's-Bench against the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the North Briton, No.* 50, *to shew cause why attachments should not be granted against them, which is to be done on Monday next.*

The price of corn daily falls in many parts of the kingdom, and would certainly fall considerably at the London market, were it not for the iniquitous practices of some bakers, who artfully buy a small quantity at an advanced price, of which price they make oath before the Lord Mayor, in order to keep up the assize of bread.

The price of meat has been more reasonable in the markets of this metropolis, for about a week past, than for a considerable time before.

The present Lord Mayor, it is said, is the first Mayor of London that was ever honoured with the rank of a Privy Counsellor.

On Sunday last as a young fellow in a market town in Buckinghamshire was uttering the most horrid imprecations, he suddenly dropped down dead, to the terror and amazement of several persons present.

Accounts from North-America mention a general discontent of the inhabitants there, at their increase of taxes and other impositions.

The late disturbances on the river have subsided, and both sailors and coalheavers are now gone to work.

On the 20th of May was published in London, the first part of the History of England, containing the Introduction. By John Wilkes.

We are told that if the sale of Mr. Wilkes's History of England, answers the sanguine expectations of his friends, that Gentleman will oblige the world with the History of Scotland, from 1715, *to the present time.*

Yesterday some dispatches, said to be of importance, were received at the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

They write from Gibraltar, that a great number of Corsican families were preparing to remove themselves and their effects to the island of Minorca, on the intended arrival of French troops in their country.

Corsica is now the subject of much discourse. We hear that the French persist in their design of taking possession of it for themselves, which hath occasioned much altercation between our Ambassador in France, and the French Ministry.

It is said the reason of the Parliament continuing to sit by short adjournments, is to have the immediate advice of the Great Assembly of the nation, in case of any future riots, not only in and about this metropolis, but in other parts of this kingdom.

EDINBURGH, June 10.

We hear from undoubted authority, that a Gentleman in London has proposed to finish the great canal betwixt Forth and Clyde, within the space of thirty months, for the sum of 145,000*l. and to give sufficient security for performing thereof. If this be agreed to, it will be a great service to the subscribers, besides a great advantage to the country.*

The Engineers have been for some time past on the ground where the great canal betwixt Forth and Clyde is to be made, fixing the line of its direction: and we hear they have staked in a few miles of it towards the east end, where, it is said, they will first begin to dig, so soon as the implements (such as spades, shovels, wheel-barrows, &c.) are made, and labourers provided.

GLASGOW, June 16.

We are informed from Dunipace, that on Wednesday the canal between Forth and Clyde, was begun to be dug a little to the eastward of that place, and a great number of hands were employed.

We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that there has not appeared a greater nor more promising prospect of an ensuing plenty, both in corn and the fruits of the earth, these forty years past, than in the present season, throughout the whole kingdom.

We are informed, that a celebrated Hiſtorian has ſold the copy of his new work to a bookſeller in London, for 4000l. ſterling.

BOSTON, Auguſt 1.

We can collect no intelligence from the public prints reſpecting American affairs, but by letters by the laſt veſſels from London, we learn, that the miniſtry is at preſent in a very unſettled ſtate, ſo that there is no determining how public affairs will be conducted, or by whom:——That Lord Chatham is yet our friend and ſupport:——That our friends conſider the late act impoſing duties upon paper, &c. as a ſecond ſtamp-act, and as another attempt to gain the point of taxation over the colonies:——That thoſe in power are unwilling to ſee the right of Parliament to tax America relinquiſhed:——That wiſe, coal, firm meaſures, ſteadily purſued, will obtain us redreſs; and that the ſafety of theſe colonies and of the whole kingdom, depended upon ſuch a conduct:——That reſolution and perſeverance in meaſures of induſtry, frugality and economy, and determining not to import any goods from Great-Britain, would undoubtedly and inevitably procure for us all the relief we need:——Diſtreſs among the merchants and manufacturers would be the certain conſequence of ſuch a conduct; people in general would have their eyes opened, they would ſoon feel the fatal effects of the late acts of Parliament; and feeling muſt bring conviction, and daily create new friends with its increaſe.

Extract of a letter from London, May 25.

"*You may poſſibly have heard ſomething of the riots and combinations among the lower ſet of people that have lately broke out, all in conſequence of Mr. Wilkes's arrival here: matters now are a little quieter, though far from being yet ſettled, and it is hard to tell what will be the iſſue——the Parliament is far from being his friend, in ſo much that though he is choſen one of the members for Middleſex, and is in confinement, he has not been once taken notice of in the Houſe, the members having induſtriouſly avoided mentioning his name.*"

Extract of a letter by Capt. Prince, from a Gentleman in London to his friend in Boſton.

"*We too have our firebrand, but much more able, and much more profligate and diſaffected than yours. Upon ſome accounts I could wiſh we could change, for yours would be laughed at here for a fool, and ours would be abhorred with you for his profligacy and blaſphemy; not but that he can at times play the hypocrite, and might hang out a ſhew, that might ſuit your taſte.*"

Extract of a letter from Norfolk in Virginia.

"*Private letters from England mention, that Col. Clark is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and that as military merit hath been hitherto too much neglected, it is ſaid that, for the future, moſt of the vacancies in America will be filled up with Gentlemen, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves either in the army or navy.*"

Laſt week two veſſels arrived here from the Mount, by whom we have a confirmation that the trade with the Engliſh at that place is wholly broke: That a brig from this port arrived there the latter end of June, but as ſoon as ſhe came to anchor, orders were ſent to her to depart without any perſon coming aſhore; the Captain, however, ventured up to town, but was ſoon put under the care of a ſoldier to ſee him off again, with orders to ſail immediately, which he was obliged to comply with, though he urged his want of water, and proceeded from thence to Nichola Mole.

By a veſſel from Halifax this morning we learn, that all the detachments of troops from the different outpoſts of that province are ſoon to be called in.

PROVIDENCE, July 30.

We learn from Boſton, that the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, who, in the late commotions at that place, made their eſcape in Caſtle William, where they have ever ſince remained, are now about petitioning for leave to return to town, propoſing, on their part, to ſuſpend the execution of their office.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 25.

Anſwer to the ACROSTICAL REBUS in the laſt GAZETTE

His Majeſty's ſhip the Deal Caſtle, Capt. Jacobs, from London, is arrived at Hampton, in her way to the Northward; in whom came the Hon. Robert Fairfax, Eſq; and ſundry other Gentlemen, paſſengers.

Yeſterday afternoon four priſoners in the Public Gaol, having filed off their irons, and armed themſelves with each an iron bar, knocked down the perſon ſent to lock them up, burſt open the door, and endeavoured to get into the woods; but being briſkly purſued, they were taken after ſome reſiſtance, in which one of them was ſhot in the leg. They are now ſecured.

The George, Coats; the Preſton-Grange, Campbell; the Prince William, M'Cunn; and the Donald, Andrew, from Virginia, are arrived at Glaſgow.

*** A piece ſigned *An* AMERICAN, is come to hand, and will be inſerted next week.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James river.

Auguſt 22. Maily, Robert Bennett, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

22. *Weſt-India Packet, Robert Crawford, from Antigua, with 21 hhds. and 1 barrel of rum, 4 hhds. of molaſſes, and 33 barrels of brown ſugar.*

22. *Brunſwick, Robert Watſon, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.*

23. *Diamond, Thomas Ritchie, from Havre de Grace, in ballaſt.*

Cleared.

Auguſt 17. Harriott, Thomas Herdman, for Aberdeen, with 278 hhds. of tobacco, 7,300 ſtaves, and 10 pipes, 4 hhds. and 20 qr. caſks of Madeira wine.

23. *Peggy, Thomas Ramſay, for Greenock, with 389 hhds. of tobacco, 1 hhd. of wine, 6,900 ſtaves, 250 hoops, and 14½ tons of bar iron.*

To be SOLD, on Wedneſday the 23d inſtant, on the premiſes,

THREE HOUSES and LOTS on the ſtreet leading to the Capitol landing, three valuable Negroes, ſundry horſes, cows, carts, and all ſorts of houſhold furniture, belonging to *Thomas Cobbs*. Three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.—The above houſes and lots, &c. are taken in execution to ſatisfy ſeveral debts.

FRED: BRYAN, Sheriff.

†‡† The Sale to be at 3 o'clock.

Richmond county, Auguſt 15, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, on the 13th inſtant, two ſervant men and a Negro fellow: One named *George Pitt*, convicted into *Virginia* in the *Juſtitia*, Capt. *Somerville*, in the fall 1766; has ſerved in the 112th regiment of foot, under Major *Markham*, as appears by a printed certificate. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown complexion, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own hair, which is black, ſhort, and curls; he has been ſhot through the right foot with a bullet, is a good ſhoemaker, much given to liquor, and has a very ſmooth tongue; carried away with him a goat-ſkin knapſack, a blue fearnought jacket, an old red cloth do. two cotton thirts, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, one oznabrig frock, felt hat, good ſhoes, one pair of plain copper buckles, one pair of thread hoſe, and one pair of yarn do.

The other named *Henry Valentine*, born in *Leiceſterſhire*, about 18 years of age, has been in the country about 3 years, ſpeaks very plain, is about 5 feet 3 inches high, and very well made; has a fair countenance, and tho' a very great villain, has a very harmleſs inoffenſive look. He carried off with him two oznabrig ſhirts and trowſers, a white Ruſſia drill coat, with flat metal buttons, a ſtriped holland jacket, an old white ſhirt, one pair of cloth breeches (dark coloured) with twiſt baſket buttons, a felt hat half worn, wears his own ſhort brown hair, has two pair of new ſhoes with him. He is the property of Mr. *Samuel Hipkins*, of *Totuſkey* bridge, and by attending about the houſe is well known to many Gentlemen in the colony.

The Negro fellow is named *Jack*, full 6 feet high, a well made fellow. He carried off with him one cotton ſhirt and one oznabrig do. a pair of crocus trowſers, an old bearſkin jacket, one old cotton do. and felt hat; his feet are remarkably large, being near 13 inches long. He was formerly the property of Mr. *George Moore*, in *South Carolina*. It is ſuppoſed they have all paſſes, as *George Pitt* writes a good hand, and was ſeen to have pen, ink, and paper, the night they went off. Whoever ſecures the above ſervants and Negro, ſo that they may be recovered again, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or in proportion for either of them, with reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL HIPKINS,
GRIFFIN GARLAND.

CAME to my houſe laſt fall, two heifers, about three years old a-piece. One of them a yellow brindled, the other a pied red and white; both marked with a ſwallow fork in the right, and an upper half crop in the left ear. The owner may have them, proving his property, and paying as the law directs, of me, living in *Lunenburg* county, on *Meherrin* river, at the mouth of *Flat-Rock* creek. They are poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. JOHN HIGHT.

THERE came to my plantation in *Staffford* county, about a year ago, a pale coloured ſteer, with a bob tail, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a crop, two ſlits and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. JOHN RALLS.

TAKEN up, in *Surry* county, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock E A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s.

AARON CORNWELL.

TAKEN up in *Mecklenburg* county, on *Stanton* river, near the fork, a black horſe about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock IH. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOHN JEFFERIES, jun.

To be SOLD *by public vendue, at* Norfolk, *on* Friday *the 16th of* September *next,*

UPWARDS of fifty valuable NEGROES, chiefly *Virginia* born, belonging to the eſtate of Col. *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed; amongſt which are ſeveral choice millers, bakers, coopers, ſawyers and watermen: At the ſame time will be ſold, all the houſhold and kitchen furniture and plate, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, with ſundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of payment will be made known at the ſale.

THOMAS NEWTON, jun. } Exrs.
JOHN TAYLOR. }

To be SOLD, *at the Store of the late Col.* James Gordon, *deceaſed, at* Lancaſter *court-houſe, on* Wedneſday *the 5th day of* October *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at public ſale,*

A LARGE quantity of *European* goods, and to continue till all are ſold. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity to The EXECUTORS.

Norfolk, Auguſt 9, 1768.

For LIVERPOOL,
And will ſail in ſix weeks,

THE ſhip HANNAH, *Robert Cawſon*, maſter, a new veſſel, has made only one voyage, burthen 300 tons, will take in Tobacco, *Indian* corn, hemp, &c. on liberty of conſignment. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Charles Yates* in *Fredericksburg*, Meſſrs. *Storrs & Ellis* at *Shockoe*, Mr. *Richard Lamb* at *Peterſburg*, or the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Who has for ſale, a new veſſel on the ſtocks, double deck'd, about 100 tons, might be launched in 14 days, for which he would take country or *Weſt-India* produce. Alſo, *Barbadoes, St. Kitt's, Nevis* and *Jamaica* rum, *Maſcovado* ſugar, molaſſes, coffee, pimenta, ginger, *Madeira* wine, bottled beer, &c. &c. &c.

AS I find myſelf very infirm, and not able to attend on buſineſs, I intend to move as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs, and have for ſale the following articles; one lot with a very good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and all convenient out houſes, in *York* town, adjoining Mr. *David Jamieſon's* two lots, with a large ſtable and chair houſe on them; one new convenient ſtore-houſe, near the town wharf; and one warehouſe at the water ſide; two lots and houſes at *Glouceſter*, on one of them a large warehouſe, 40 by 20, and ſhedded with a good ſail loft; one ſloop of about 1800 buſhels burthen, well fitted, and ready to take in a cargo; with a nine hhd. flat, and ſeveral valuable water Negroes, one of them an extraordinary good ſailmaker. I have alſo about three hundred pounds worth of dry goods, lately imported, which I would ſell with or without the above ſtore, ſituated near the town wharf. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in *York* town. JOHN THOMPSON.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Mr.* Samuel Apperſon, *deceaſed, on the 7th day of* September *next, at* Charles City *court-houſe, being court day, to the higheſt bidder,*

A VALUABLE tract of land in *Charles City* county, containing three hundred acres, more or leſs, well known by the name of the *Poplar Spring*; it is in good order for cropping. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the land by applying to Mr. *Brazure Williams*, or Mr. *David Thompſon*, who live near the ſaid land. The time of payment will be agreed on the day of ſale, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

JOHN APPERSON, Exr.

To be SOLD *or* LEASED,

A VALUABLE tract of well watered LAND, containing between 1000 and 1200 acres. It is exceeding fine for planting and farming, as it has a great proportion of rich improvable meadow ground on it; and moſt of the land uncleared. It lies within 8 or 9 miles of the flouriſhing trading towns of *Fredericksburg* and *Falmouth*; where a planter or farmer may find a ready market for every thing that he can raiſe; and within 7 miles of Mr. JAMES HUNTER's forge and merchant mill; and ſtill nearer to Meſſrs. *Woodrow & Nelſon's* merchant mill. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Geory Waugh* in *Stafford* county, or the ſubſcriber in *Weſtmoreland*.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE.

Fredericksburg, Auguſt 9, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to Mr. *William Straban*, late a reſident in this town, that we the ſubſcribers are properly authorized to receive ſuch debts, and grant acquittances for the ſame; and as all payments made on account of the ſaid *Straban* to any other perſon, except ourſelves, will be illegal, we give this notice, that none may pretend ignorance. Thoſe concerned, who incline to inſpect their accounts, or have them adjuſted, may ſee the books on applying to

HENRY MITCHELL,
JAMES DUNCANSON.

TAKEN up in *New-Kent* county, a bright bay mare, about 5 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a white ſpot in her forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, no brand perceivable, paces ſlow, and gallops well. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

EDENTON, *July 22, 1768.*

To be SOLD *at public vendue, for ready money, at the late dwelling-houſe of* Francis Corbin, *Eſq; deceaſed, on* Tueſday *the 20th of* September *next,*

ALL the houſhold & kitchen furniture of the ſaid *Francis Corbin*; alſo a valuable collection of books; and ſundry very likely country born

SLAVES.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in before the day of ſale, that ſufficient may be ſold to diſcharge them.

JEAN CORBIN, Adminiſtr.

COMMITTED from JAMES CITY priſon to the public gaol in *Williamſburg*, a *Mundingo* Negro man ſlave, named PETER; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 35 years old, has on an oznabrig ſhirt, cotton waiſtcoat, and *Virginia* cotton breeches; and has ſeveral ſcars on his forehead and breaſt, occaſioned by the yaws. He ſays he belongs to JAMES TAYLOR, of *South-Carolina*, formerly belonged to *Thomas Kemp* of *Glouceſter*, and ſold to *Robert Crawley*, who ſold him to the ſaid JAMES TAYLOR. The owner may have him, on proving his property, and paying charges, as the law directs.

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.

KING & QUEEN, *July 20, 1768.*

I INTEND for BRITAIN ſoon.

ROBERT HAMBLETON.

On Monday *the 5th day of* September *next, being* Prince William *court day, will be expoſed to ſale in the town of* Dumfries,

A TRACT of rich level LAND, in the ſaid county, on the waters of *Occoquan* and *Potowmack*, belonging to the ſubſcriber, and well known by the name of *Linton's Neck*. It contains about three hundred acres, is oppoſite to the town of *Colcheſter*, 9 miles from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Alexandria*. The land is truly rich and good, and fit for farming and planting. The title is indiſputable, and free from intail. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN LINTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD *by the Printer hereof,*
The NORTH-CAROLINA

ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD, 1769.

N. B. Merchants, and others, may be ſupplied with this Almanack, in any quantity, by applying to Mr. *William Scarbrough* in EDENTON.

Lancaſter county, JULY 30.

RUN away from Capt. JOHN WILLIAMS, of *Northumberland* county, the latter end of *May* laſt, a Negro man named *Curry Tuxent*, about 50 years of age, by trade a carpenter and cooper, he is a tall ſlim black fellow, about 6 feet high, has loſt moſt of his upper fore teeth, talks very faſt and ſmooth; he carried with him carpenters and coopers tools, by which he will expect to paſs as a freeman. It is thought he is gone towards JAMES river, after a parcel of Negroes lately purchaſed by Sir *Peyton Skipwith* from the eſtate of *Robert Briſlow*, Eſq; Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have five pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD EDWARDS.

TAKEN up in *Middleſex* county, a ſorrel horſe colt, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s.

WILLIAM CHONING.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie*, on *Cock's* Road, 3 miles below the *Butterwood Springs*, a dark grey mare, 4 feet 5 inches high; she was with foal when she came; had on a middle sized bell, branded on the near buttock with a heart; and is 8 or 9 years old. Posted and appraised to 5 l.

PETER STAINBECK.

Just Publish'd,
And to be Sold at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE *in* Williamsburg,

THE

VIRGINIA ALMANACK.

For the Year of our Lord 1769,

BEING THE FIRST

After *Biſſextile* or *Leap-Year.*

RUN away from a quarter, belonging to the eſtate of Col. *Carter Barwell*, deceaſed, in *Prince William* county, *Bull Run*, ſome time in May laſt, a Negro man ſlave named JOHNNY, and often goes by the name of JOHN TURNER; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and is about 40 years old. The ſaid Negro had been ſeen ſome time ago in *Middleſex* county, by *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; who informed the ſubſcriber, that the ſaid Negro had got a paſs from ſome perſon, which prevented him from taking the fellow up; he is a cunning ſenſible fellow, and may endeavour to impoſe upon others with his paſs, or may endeavour to make his eſcape out of the colony. Whoever apprehends and conveys him to the overſeer, at the quarter he left at *Bull Run*, or to the ſubſcriber, at *Martin's Hundred*, in *James City* county, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward; or if taken out of the colony, four pounds.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

STRAYED away from *Williamſburg*, about a month ago, a bay horſe about 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock, not very plain, with a B, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, is a natural pacer, and has a reached mane and bob tail. Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward.

TAKEN up in *Orange* county, near *Coleman's* ordinary, a ſorrel horſe about 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near buttock LM; he has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſnip on his noſe, one hind foot white, and part of the other, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a hanging mane, ſprig tail, and trots chiefly. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Old Point Comfort, Auguſt 1.

THE ſubſcriber hereof intends to *Europe* by the firſt opportunity; all perſons who have claims againſt him are deſired to take notice.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Richmond county, *July* 14.

RUN away about the 20th of *May* laſt, an *Eaſt-India Indian*, named *Thomas Greenwich*; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, wears his own hair, which is long and black, has a thin viſage, a very ſly look, and a remarkable ſet of fine white teeth. A reward of 40 s. will be paid the perſon who delivers him to the ſubſcriber, beſides what the law allows.

WILLIAM COLSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *June* laſt, a Negro fellow called CAJAH, of a yellow complexion, a downcaſt look, his voice ſounds as if coming out of a hollow tree. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well made, is a very ſlovenly fellow, reads and writes very well. I am apprehenſive he will endeavour to make his eſcape from the colony. Whoever conveys him to me in *King William* county, ſhall be well rewarded.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

THE ſubſcriber can be well recommended as capable of managing any Gentleman's buſineſs as a ſteward, but being engaged as manager of Col. *Moore's* forge, he cannot without danger of injury to that concern, go in ſearch of employment for another year. If any Gentleman therefore is in want of ſuch a ſteward, and will favour him with a line to be ſent to the ſaid forge, near *Todd's Bridge*, in *King and Queen*, he will immediately wait on them.

JOHN ELLIS.

July 20, 1768.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Amelia* county, on *Leath's* creek, a dark bay horſe, about 7 years old, branded on the near buttock O. Whoever delivers him to me, at *Blandford*, or to *John Watkins*, overſeer on the plantation, ſhall receive 20 *ſ.* reward.

PETER RANDOLPH BLAND.

Frederickſburg, July 20, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending to *Britain* next ſpring, will give up to Mr. *William Reid*, on the 10th day of *September* next, the charge of the ſtore in *Frederickſburg*, of which he has had the direction for ſeveral years, on account of Meſſrs. *Andrew Cochrane, Wm. Cuninghame*, & Co. merchants in *Glaſgow*. He requeſts the favour that thoſe who have accounts with him, may make it their buſineſs to come and have them ſettled as ſoon as in their power, that, if not diſcharged, the balances may be aſcertained by ſpecialty, being deſirous of obviating all diſputes that might ariſe with his ſucceſſor on his tranſactions.

The ſtore will be carried on to its uſual extent by Mr. *Reid*, who is well known to moſt of my cuſtomers; and the ſame indulgence will be given by him as has been cuſtomary.

JOHN STEWART.

A SCHEME *of a*

LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta *county.*

1 Prize of	- £ 1000	- -	is - -	£ 1000
2 - - of	- - 500	- -	is - - -	1000
4 - - of	- - 250	- -	is - - -	1000
5 - - of	- - 100	- -	is - - -	500
50 - - of	- - 50	- -	is - - -	2500
62 Prizes.				£. 6000
4938 Blanks.				
6000 Tickets at 20 *ſ.*		- - - -		£ 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Frederickſburg*, under the management and direction of Meſſrs. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell* and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Frederickſburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1 Prize of	- £. 500	is	£. 500	
2 - - - -	250	each	-	500
4 - - - -	100	-	-	400
8 - - - -	50	-	-	400
8 - - - -	25	-	-	200
10 - - - -	10	-	-	100
180 - - - -	5	-	-	900
213 Prizes. - - - - - - -				3000
2787 Blanks.				
3000 Tickets, at 20 s. each, - -				3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes. is - - - - 450

The ſaid Lottery will certainly be drawn on the 28th of *December* next, (being the day after St. *John's*) at the town-houſe in *Frederickſburg*, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joſeph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Waſhington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid Gentlemen, if beſpoke in time. Prizes not demanded within ſix months after their publication in the *Virginia Gazette*, will be deemed as generouſly given to promote the above purpoſes, and will then be applied accordingly by the managers aforenamed.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED, *on the moſt reaſonable terms, and entered on immediately,*

THE houſes and lots in the town of *Blandford*, upon *Appamattox* river, late in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Peter Randolph Bland*, but now the property of *Theodorick Munford*. For terms apply to Dr. *Theodorick Bland*, in *Blandford*.

Occoquan Furnace, *July* 16.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the *Occoquan* furnace, in *Prince William* county, on the 14th inſtant, a country born Negro man named *Billie*, the property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; he is a very well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews tobacco, can play on a violin, which he carried away with him, and is by trade a ſhip-carpenter, had on and with him, when he went away, a black cotton velvet jacket, two white ſhirts, one pair of brown and one pair of check linen trowſers, an old fine hat bound round the brim with black tape, two pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles. He was lately brought from *Carolina*, where, by virtue of a forged paſs that ſome good natured perſon had wrote for him, he had travelled without much interruption, and very poſſibly may prevail on ſome other of his acquaintance to forge another, to aſſiſt him in proſecuting his intended ſcheme of getting to *South-Carolina*, where he expects to be free. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to the ſaid furnace, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds, if taken in *Virginia*; and ten pounds if taken any where out of it.

THOMAS LAWSON.

To be SOLD *on very reaſonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered upon next Fall,*

THREE thouſand ſix hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered land, lying on both ſides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Peterſburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the reſt there is an excellent range for ſtock. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to *William Naiſh* on the premiſes. For terms enquire of Col. *Archibald Cary*, in *Cheſterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurſt Skelton*, in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming, William Fleming*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Cumberland* county.

tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1768.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of (by way of Lottery) the ſeveral valuable tracts of LAND *that are below mentioned, belonging to the ſubſcriber.*

Contents of the Prizes.	No.	Val. £.
A TRACT of 100 acres of land, 40 acres of which are good low grounds, on *Roanoke* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, with an eſtabliſhed ferry belonging to it; and alſo 700 acres on *Neuſe* river, *North Carolina*; about 200 acres thereof very good low grounds, and the high land very good.	1	500
A tract of 950 acres in *Amherſt* county, on *Steval's* creek, being fine tobacco land, and within 3 or four miles of *Steval's* ferry, on *James* river, from whence tobacco, &c. are tranſported to market down by water.	1	250
A tract of 300 acres on the ſaid *Steval's* creek, adjoining the laſt-mentioned tract, being alſo extraordinary good tobacco land.	1	120
A tract of 361 acres on *Steval's* creek aforeſaid, being alſo good tobacco land.	1	80
A tract of 357 acres on the ſouth ſide of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, being kind free land, and tolerable good for tobacco.	1	80
An entry of 640 acres of good land, on *Fall* creek, near the *Neuſe* tract.	1	50
A tract of 400 acres on *Steval's* creek, adjoining the other tracts on the ſaid creek.	1	20
A prize to be paid in caſh, out of the produce of the lottery.	1	75
Twenty-five at £. 5, to be paid as aforeſaid.	25	125
33 Prizes, - - -		£. 1300
227 Blanks, - - -		
260 Tickets at £. 5. - -		£. 1300

Thoſe that purchaſe tickets are only required to give their bonds for the money, payable when the lottery is drawn, which is to be on *Monday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the *Rocky Ridge*, under the management of *Clement Read, Iſaac Read, Paul Carrington, Matthew Marable, Robert Munford* of *Mecklenburg, Henry Delony, David Garland, William Taylor, John Winn, David Maſon, Gray Briggs, John Bolling, William Cabell, Joſeph Cabell, Alexander Trent, Peterfield Trent, Thomas Jefferſon* of *Albemarle*, and *George Robertſon* of *Cheſterfield*, Gentlemen, who will be impowered to execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers, and of whom tickets may be had, alſo at both the Printing-Offices, and of the ſubſcriber. 7m GEORGE JEFFERSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Goochland* county, laſt *July*, a tall, ſlim, black, *Virginia* born fellow, named DICK, about 35 years of age, who has a ſurly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the uſual cloathing of labouring Negroes, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured in *Middleſex* county, where he formerly lived. He is very ſenſible, and will endeavour to impoſe on the public, and paſs for a freeman. I have lately been informed that he intends to leave the colony, therefore I muſt intreat of all commanders of veſſels, and others, if ſuch a perſon ſhould offer his ſervice, they will have him ſecured, and delivered to the ſubſcriber, who will pay five pounds reward.

LEONARD PRICE.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloceſter* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Frederickſburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired, and credit till the 1ſt day of *October*, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of good land for ſale, in *Bedford* and *Pittſylvania* counties, both high and low grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty; amongſt which are about 7000 acres, which I am authorized to ſell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, on *Gooſe* creek, and *Wolf* creek. It is well timber'd, and well water'd, and one of the beſt places in our county for range. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the land, by applying to their humble ſervant, near *Bedford* court-houſe.

6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleaſantly ſituate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Mayſer's* creek, in the ſame county; and two thouſand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be ſold altogether, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected; it may not be improper, to aſſure the public, that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended; and that we ſhall be ready at all times to receive propoſals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian* (who lives thereon) will ſhew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value	rent
		£.	£.
137 Prizes. - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	400	-	4000

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the Firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.

NUMBER 120.

SUPPLEMENT to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1768.

[*The following was designed for last week's paper; but came too late to hand.*]

To the PRINTER.

SIR, NORFOLK, *August* 6, 1768.

THIS day returned here some Ladies and children, perfectly recovered from the small-pox, which they have had by inoculation, in a very favourable degree, under the care of Dr. *John Dalgleish*, notwithstanding the cruel treatment they met with from a mob.——In this event though the sufferers are more immediately concerned, yet when civil rights and property are invaded, and the sacred laws of the land trampled upon, it becomes a general concern; you will therefore please to give the following a place in your Gazette, that the public may be informed of some of the circumstances attending this uncommon affair.

As the trade of this borough has been greatly increased of late, and the small-pox is an inseparable companion of general trade, several Gentlemen, considering the benefit of their respective families, as well as the interest of the public, were desirous of receiving the advantage of judicious preparation and inoculation for that disease, rather than risk the dire effects that too frequently attend infection while the body is in an unfavourable state.

In consequence of this, in February last, several Gentlemen (being particularly alarmed by the arrival of some infected vessels from the *West-Indies*, where the small-pox then raged violently) determined to have such persons of their families inoculated as might be supposed in danger, and for that purpose they applied to Dr. *John Dalgleish*, a physician of merit, and remarkable for his experience and success in inoculation. Dr. *Dalgleish* accordingly procured a house near town, so convenient, and so retired, that he could not doubt of its being generally agreeable. At this house Mr. *Maximilian Calvert*, about the year 1751, with his family (being apprehensive of danger from the small-pox, which at that time raged in town, in the natural way) ~~did~~ with safety; ~~but~~ as numerous objections, however unreasonable, were raised against this house, and the owner of it severely threatened, the Doctor without a murmur, declined inoculating, concluding that at another time and place it might be carried on with general approbation.

Some time after this, Dr. *Archibald Campbell*, considering the propriety, nay even the necessity, of inoculation, in some convenient place, determined to have some of his own family inoculated by Dr. *Dalgleish*, at a plantation of his own on *Tanner*'s creek, about three miles from town, and as well and safely situated as the most timorous fancy could require. It may be necessary here to observe that the common small-pox house, a few years ago, was only about one third of the distance of this from town, and not a quarter of a mile from the same road.

On making his determination public, *Cornelius Calvert*, Esq; the present Mayor of the borough, and several other Gentlemen and Ladies, requested that their families might be admitted to enjoy the same advantage at the same time; whereupon Dr. *Campbell* began to fit up a house, at a considerable expence, for that purpose.

During this interval some Gentlemen in town were at great pains to exaggerate the danger arising from inoculation, as some of the Faculty had given it as their opinion that there would be great risk of the infection being communicated from thence to the town; and very soon after a party was constituted (and imaginary dangers created in abundance, to terrify ignorance and credulity) to exclaim against inoculation, particularly in the house proposed by Dr. *Campbell* and his friends. Some of them even swore that the moment inoculation was begun at that house they would inoculate their families in town. However, two of the leaders of this party thought fit to accost Dr. *Campbell* and *Cornelius Calvert*, Esq; on the subject, requesting that they would decline having their families inoculated at that time; to which it was replied, that they thought it an indispensable duty they owed to their families, as a number of vessels, having the small-pox on board, had lately arrived from the *West-Indies*; and as Dr. *Campbell* had always declared his intention openly, as his plantation was so well situated to prevent inconvenience to others, and as the nearest neighbours to that plantation never disapproved of his intention, they were resolved to proceed. The others then declared they had no objection to his inoculating his own family, as they were well assured of his care to prevent the infection from spreading, but expressed their apprehension that the house would be constantly employed for that purpose, by which the town would be kept in continual danger. The Doctor replied that, as he was extremely unwilling to give any one uneasiness, no person should be inoculated at that plantation, excepting his own family and those of his friends, to whom he had already granted permission, unless it should be found agreeable to a majority of the inhabitants to continue it. With this they seemed perfectly satisfied, and told him he might go on without molestation. One of those Gentlemen added, that he was very glad matters were so settled, "because (said he) if it "had not been so, Dr. *Campbell*'s house would have "been destroyed this night." These two Gentlemen owned afterwards that they were to have paid a proportion of the value of the house, if it had been pulled down.

Notwithstanding this agreement with these two Gentlemen, who assumed to themselves the power of settling matters, incendiary letters were written, and great pains taken, to prejudice the minds of the people in the neighbourhood of the plantation, and even of those at a considerable distance. These methods had the desired effect, insomuch that, on the day before the Gentlemen intended to carry their families down, a number of those deluded people came to town and applied to some of the county magistrates to prevent inoculation; who, after mature deliberation, declared they had no right or pretence to interfere. These people however continued drinking in town the greatest part of the day, and in the evening assembled at a plantation on the road, and in a riotous manner threatened to pull down the house; they were also joined by a person from town, who afterwards acted a conspicuous part in this affair. This being known in town, some Gentlemen came down with an intention to prevent mischief; among the rest Col. *John Willoughby*, whose behaviour on this occasion was very commendable, and whose influence put an end to the tumult for that night.

On the next day Mr. *P*—— *L*——, who professed himself a friend to both parties, went to Dr. *Campbell*'s house in town, and told him that his business was to propose accommodating matters (orders having been sent to *Tanner*'s creek to disperse the mob) and that he hoped, by a meeting of the parties, every thing might be settled to the satisfaction of all. Mr. *M*—— *C*—— also applied to Dr. *Campbell*, and proposed a meeting of six or seven on each side (as he termed it) at a tavern kept by Mrs. *Ross*. This was agreed to, and accordingly Messr. *Samuel Boush*, *Paul Loyal*, *Maximilian Calvert*, *George Abyton*, and Drs. *Ramsay* and *Taylor*, who opposed inoculation at Dr. *Campbell*'s house, and Messr. *Cornelius Calvert*, *Archibald Campbell*, *James Archdeacon*, *James Parker*, *Lewis Hansford*, and *Neil Jamieson*, who were desirous of having their families inoculated, met at the time and place appointed; and there it was unanimously agreed that inoculation was necessary, but still Dr. *Campbell*'s house was objected to, because (however suitable it might be thought) Messr. *Thomas Newton* and *Maximilian Calvert* had sworn that it should not be carried on there, or if it was, that they would immediately inoculate in town. The anti-inoculators therefore proposed that another house should be got, and that all the Doctors in town should carry on inoculation in partnership, to which all assented; and even Dr. *Dalgleish*, notwithstanding his great and apparent advantages from his experience and success in that branch of physick, from a love of peace, readily agreed to put himself on the same footing with the others; and it was there resolved that if some proper house should not be got before the return of the Gentlemen from the court of Oyer and Terminer at *Williamsburg*; that then the inoculation should be carried on at Dr. *Campbell*'s plantation, as first proposed, and all parties should in the mean time make use of their influence to remove the peoples prejudices against that measure. Next day, however, the Drs. *Ramsay* and *Taylor* declined being concerned; and though some houses were proposed, and looked at, they either could not be obtained or were found insufficient.

After the Gentlemen returned from the June court, it appeared that notwithstanding the above agreement, so generally entered into, instead of pacifying the people, pains had been taken to keep up their riotous dispositions; for on the 23d of June a few of them came to town to remonstrate against inoculation, and that day the doors and windows of Dr. *Campbell*'s house on his plantation were pulled down and destroyed. However, on the 25th, early in the morning, several of the Gentlemen who had engaged to have their families inoculated carried them down and had the operation performed; after which *Cornelius Calvert*, Esq; caused advertisements to be put up on the road leading to the said plantation, and also sent one to town, publishing what had been done, forbidding those who were not concerned to go upon the plantation, and promising that all due care should be taken to prevent the infection from spreading.

The anti-inoculators seemed now much disturbed that the measure was carried into execution against their united influence, particularly in this house; and in some conversation on the subject it was proposed, by a Gentleman who had before professed a desire to reconcile matters, that if the persons inoculated would agree to remove to the Pest-House, it would destroy their principal objection, and leave those people without excuse who had so strenuously insisted on inoculating in town.

Even to this proposition, however whimsical, or rather insolent (as the danger could be no less from the Pest-House than from the house they were then in, the distance from town being nearly the same) *Cornelius Calvert*, Esq; and Dr. *Campbell*, agreed, for the sake of peace (as it was a matter of indifference to them in what house their children should have the small-pox) and engaged, in behalf of all concerned, that as soon as the Pest-House could be put in tolerable order for their reception, which it was supposed might be in three or four days, they would move the persons already inoculated there, and desist from inoculating any more than those who were already down at the house, or intended, as specified in a list taken by Mr. *P*—— *L*——, who went down for that purpose.

Thus every thing seemed once more to be amicably adjusted; the patients were to remain at Dr. *Campbell*'s plantation, undisturbed, until the Pest-House was fitted up, and the necessary orders were given for that purpose. But notwithstanding this agreement, on *Monday* the 27th, *J*—— *C*—— was observed to be uncommonly busy among the people; and being asked his intentions, declared that he would that night drive the inoculated persons from Dr. *Campbell*'s plantation or die in the attempt. Accordingly he proceeded with a drum and flag, and soon enlisted a considerable number fit for his enterprize. On this application was made to several magistrates to quell the riot in the beginning, but no entreaties could prevail on them to interfere. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon the persons at the plantation were alarmed by drum beating, and presently appeared Mr. *P*——, (who had been requested to go down and use his influence to prevent mischief) who informed them that the affair was now become very serious; and on being asked what affair, what was the intention of the mob, whether he had ever heard of a mob before this that was countenanced by magistrates, and why he had not, as a magistrate, commanded the peace and exerted his authority to quell the riot at its beginning, replied that in other countries mobs were common, and if people could not carry their point in one way they would in another. Then he was asked what point they wanted to carry, and whether every point the leaders of the mob had required had not been agreed to. After this Mr. *L*—— went back to the mob, and soon after returned, followed by them; on which the few Gentlemen then at the plantation, as well as the Ladies and children, were greatly alarmed, from an apprehension that murder was intended. They therefore retired into the house, and the Gentlemen determined to defend their charge, or perish in the attempt; but on Mr. *L*—— appearing this last time, one of the Ladies, with tears streaming from her eyes, and her infant by her side, mentioned to him that to persons in her situation the sight of a mob in arms, and many of them in liquor, was dreadful, and in the most submissive manner asked him what they intended next: To which he replied, "Only to be satisfied, "from your own mouths, what you intend to do." Then he advised the Gentlemen, as a friend, that, as this was the case, they should put their arms out of the way, lest the mob should be irritated by the sight of them; which advice was complied with, on account of the women and children, as well as on account of Mr. *L*——'s declaring, on his word and honour, and by every thing that was sacred, that if this was done no injury nor insult should be offered to any of them; and this promise the Gentlemen depended would be performed, by means of his apparent influence over the mob; but notwithstanding, no sooner had this advice been complied with than the mob advanced (numbers of them being armed) with a certain *J*—— *C*—— at their head, accompanied with the drum and flag, who was pleased to draw up his crew, which were well supplied with liquor, to prevent their relenting; and having formed a ring, he pulled out a list of the persons inoculated, and having formally called their names, in a most insulting manner, made these Ladies and children pass within his ring of ********. Then they were told to return into the house, which they accordingly did. After this review *J*—— *C*—— addressed the mob thus: "Gentlemen, we are in-"sulted, we are abused; what is to be done? Let "every man speak for himself: For my part, I say they "ought to be turned out immediately; what say ye?"

To which they replied, with a general ſhout, "Out! "out! d——n them, out!" At this time there were no fewer than four Juſtices of the Peace preſent, moſt of whom were applied to, but in vain. Some perſons indeed inſiſted that the Ladies and children ſhould be permitted to remain in the houſe that night, on account of a diſmal cloud making its appearance, and the bad conſequences that muſt probably attend expoſing delicate perſons under a courſe of phyſick; but to theſe arguments a certain *T—— N——*, a Juſtice of the Peace, was pleaſed to reply that all theſe things ought to have been conſidered before they ventured on inoculation. And *M—— C——*, an A-d-rm-n, being told by Mr. *Hanſford* that he thought it his duty to protect his children, and that he would do ſo as long as he was able, ſaid to the mob, "Well then, Gentlemen, you know what you have "to do," and then took his departure.

Immediately after this *J—— C——* entered the houſe, with a ſword in one hand and a piſtol in the other (which he preſented and flouriſhed over the Ladies heads) followed by many of the mob, and ordered them out. A Lady, with a ſucking infant in her arms, ſupplicated one of them in the moſt earneſt manner, to kill her inſtantly on the ſpot, that ſhe might not be a witneſs to the murder of her children. Nevertheleſs ſhe was thruſt out of the houſe, without ceremony, along with the reſt; many of them being drove, and puſhed about, with amazing barbarity.

Thus, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, were theſe Ladies and children (formerly accuſtomed to as great delicacy as any in theſe parts) now actually inoculated, and under a courſe of medicine preparatory to the ſmall-pox, expelled their own houſe, and deprived of every ſhelter, juſt at the beginning of a violent thunder ſtorm, and compelled to walk or at leaſt attempt to walk about 5 miles, of a road partly unknown, and hard to be found, eſpecially in the night, without even a guide, though they had been promiſed that indulgence. At firſt indeed they were eſcorted, or rather drove, by the mob, ſome part of the way, who, elated with their exploits and ſucceſs, were inceſſantly firing guns over their heads; and the lightning, however dreadful, ſometimes enabled them to diſtinguiſh their path. So affecting indeed was the ſcene that even ſome of the intoxicated mob, who were never before remarkable for their humanity, ſhed tears on ſeeing perſons of character, by whom numbers of them had been benefited, walking with a tender infant in each hand while the thunder and lightning made even the horſes tremble, ſtart, and ſtop diſmayed. Some of them, however, were afterwards ſupplied with horſes; and at laſt, after wandering many hours through as heavy a rain as ever was known, and being frequently loſt in the woods, and even on the brink of the river, they arrived at the Peſt-Houſe, ſome about eleven, others after twelve o'clock at night, with not one dry thread about them.

This Peſt-Houſe had juſt before been inhabited by a number of Negroes infected with the ſmall-pox, flux, cracraws, and other *African* diſeaſes, and was now, without ever being waſhed, in poſſeſſion of three ſuch Negroes and two nurſes, the floor covered with filth, and implements and materials proper for carpenters and whitewaſhers, who had juſt begun to make the accommodations more tolerable; furniſhed neither with fire, candles, nor any ſort of refreſhment. Meſſengers had indeed been diſpatched to town for dry cloaths, and other neceſſaries; but as theſe did not arrive ſo ſoon as was wiſhed, they were obliged to ſtrip the children naked, and ſome of the Ladies thought a Negro's oznabrig petticoat a moſt valuable acquiſition. And notwithſtanding every one of them was ſhivering with cold, the Doctor inſiſted that the doors ſhould be opened and the windows raiſed; as the danger from the cold and night air, even to perſons in their ſituation, was much leſs dreadful than the putrid ſteams with which the houſe was then filled.

The mob, on its beginning to rain hard, puſhed for the town, through which they went in proceſſion, exulting at their ſucceſs, and ſhouting abundantly; and parties were detached to break the windows of ſome Gentlemen, at whom they had been pleaſed to take offence.

Upon the whole, it may be queſtioned whether hiſtory, ancient or modern, can furniſh an inſtance of ſuch wanton cruelty. *Herod* gave a reaſon for deſtroying the children of *Bethlehem*, *Nero* was known to have power of life and death, and *Judas* was rewarded with thirty pieces of ſilver; but here was no pretence to reaſon, authority, or intereſt, for every point had been given up. It is only to be equalled by *Kirk*'s barbarity, as recorded by *Pomfret* in his poem on cruelty and luſt: O *Pomfret!* could'ſt thou have known that thy ſtory would have ſupplied one of thy admirers with a plan ſo diabolical, thy honeſt heart would have ſhuddered at the thought, and thy guiltleſs hand would have committed thy works to the flames!

Ye men of intelligence, and converſant in hiſtory, let it be publiſhed if the native *Indians*, the polite *Hottentots*, or any other people under the ſun, were ever, in reſpect of proweſs, humanity, or delicacy, worthy of being compared to our generous and heroick perſonages! Were they men, or monſters in human ſhape, who have acted thus! What painful ſenſation muſt ſuch conduct occaſion to perſons endowed with ſenſibility! Say, ye learned in the law, what puniſhments are preſcribed for ſuch offenders!

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

THE Great and General Court of this province having been diſſolved by miniſterial order, and that with a declaration, that no new Aſſembly would be called until orders for that purpoſe ſhould be received from home, the public affairs of the province are now tranſacted by the Governor, and ſuch Counſellors as he may think fit to convene. Theſe are generally laid under an injunction of ſecrecy on their oath as Counſellors, which renders it not only difficult, but almoſt as impracticable, to gain any intelligence of their proceedings, as of the Cabinet of Verſailles, or of the Divan at the Porte. The public may be aſſured, that a Privy Council ſat laſt Wedneſday from 10 o'clock to 2, and from 4 to 9 in the evening; that the debates were high and warm; but nothing certain as to the reſult as yet tranſpires. It however is the cauſe of much ſpeculation, that the Hon. Mr. Paine of Worceſter, and the Hon. Mr. Ropes of Salem, the latter living 20 miles from town, and the former near 50, ſhould aſſiſt at this Council, in conſequence of notifications for that ſpecial purpoſe, while the Hon. Mr. Dexter, who lives but 10 miles from Boſton, on the poſt road, was neither notified nor preſent. Some pretend the Secretary forgot to notify him, though twice reminded of it, others believe no ſuch thing. It is conjectured that the Governor informed the Council, that two regiments, and a train at Halifax, are ready to be ſent here at a moment's warning, on his application, and aſked their advice for ſending for them, to protect the Commiſſioners, and to enforce the revenue acts. That on its being propoſed to the Hon. Board, they all but three, ſome ſay all, voted to adviſe againſt an application for troops. 'Tis ſaid his Excellency's voice was heard in the ſtreet, and at the houſes in the neighbourhood; but he was not diſtinctly underſtood. That at times he ſeemed greatly agitated, and leaped from his chair more than once. The Secretary was alſo obſerved with a ſpy-glaſs from a neighbouring balcony, and he appeared very pale and tremulous on the occaſion. Moſt ſober men among us, think it a new and ſtrange thing to be governed by half a ſcore of Gentlemen—in this ſecret, impenetrable manner, be they ever ſo good and worthy. Few are ſatisfied only with grave ſolemn faces and grimace, or with being told, "All is well! Things are going well! We will take good care of your intereſts! We fully underſtand thoſe intereſts! Give yourſelves no concern about them! We'll do for you! We will? We will! Indeed we will!"

Be the meaſures taken by the Governor and Council at this criſis, good or bad, they ought to be public, and the people have a right to know them, in order if bad to defeat them, if good to ſupport them. If the miniſtry ſhould think fit never to ſend orders to call another Aſſembly, or expreſsly prohibit the Governor's calling another, he will be under as much obligation to obey, as he was the order for diſſolving the laſt Aſſembly. That is, by a refuſal he would run the riſk of his own commiſſion. So there needs no act of Parliament to take away or annihilate charters. They have found an eaſier method—diſſolving Aſſemblies is at leaſt as effectual a ſuſpenſion of colony legiſlation, as if done by an act of Parliament. The coloniſts are not ſo weak as not to diſcern that the diſſolutions or diſtant prorogations of all the Aſſemblies on the continent, are to prevent the redreſs of their grievances, by cutting off the poſſibility of regular, uniform, continental applications and meaſures. It is to be feared, if things are kept much longer in the preſent train, it will prove a ſource of infinite jealouſy and diſcontent, inſtead of promoting internal peace, order and harmony; which laſt muſt be the wiſh of all good men.

F. F.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

YESTERDAY morning, at eight, Mr. Wilkes was brought from the priſon of the King's-Bench to the court; the Judges came about nine. It had been mentioned the laſt term, that a new argument was deſired, and that new ground might be taken for the reverſal of the outlawry. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a ſhort ſpeech: That he was perfectly ſatisfied with the ſtate of the argument as it was left by Mr. Serjeant Glyn; that he did not mean to quit the firm and ſolid ground on which it reſted; and was perſuaded, from the juſtice of the court, that his outlawry muſt be reverſed. The Attorney General then, in ſupport of the outlawry, entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr. Wilkes's counſel replied. The Judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was illegal, and muſt be reverſed. Their Lordſhips differed as to their reaſons, but all concurred in the reverſal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

The Attorney General then demanded judgment on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes then deſired to avail himſelf of ſeveral points in arreſt of judgment. He ſaid that when he had the honour of appearing before that court on the 20th of April he had ſtated the caſe of the alteration of the records at Lord Mansfield's own houſe; that his Lordſhip had replied, but that however his Lordſhip had delivered only his own opinion; and that the opinion of one Judge, however diſtinguiſhed for great ability, was not the judgment of the court, which he deſired, and ſubmitted to; and begged that his counſel might argue that, and ſome other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the Attorney General, and by Mr. Wilkes's counſel. At laſt the court fixed next Tueſday to debate whether both verdicts ought not to be ſet aſide on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officer, but by the Solicitor General; ſo it is poſſible that Mr. Wilkes will be diſcharged, or receive judgment on Tueſday next.

Laſt night there were great illuminations and rejoicings at the King's-Bench priſon, on account of Mr. Wilkes's having obtained the reverſal of his outlawry.

Yeſterday afternoon Mr. Wilkes's counſel and ſolicitor attended him at the King's Bench priſon, and ſettled the further proceedings againſt Lord Halifax, which were ſuſpended by the outlawry.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield made a very long and elaborate ſpeech yeſterday on the ſubject of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, and in juſtification of his own conduct, which has been the cauſe of much popular abuſe being thrown out againſt his Lordſhip.

It is reported that the Miniſtry have declared againſt the unconſtitutional meaſure of expulſion, for the ſake of reſtoring peace and unanimity at home, that they may be the better able to attend to our foreign affairs, ſome of which are in a critical ſituation.

We are credibly informed, that a certain patriotic Nobleman has declared his readineſs to give a thouſand guineas, towards raiſing a ſum in ſupport of the independence of the brave Corſicans.

The weather was very tempeſtuous on the Black ſea during the whole month of March, by which a great many ſhips were loſt, ſeveral of which were laden with proviſions bound to Conſtantinople.

They write from Senegal, that ſome Gentlemen of the Factory had juſt returned from making a tour of above 500 miles above Podore fort, and gave a very advantageous account of the inland country, abounding in ivory, gold duſt, and gums, &c.

It is talked, that the conſumption of calves, lambs, and ſucking pigs, will be ſoon prohibited.

A Gentleman converſant in public buſineſs, more particularly in the arrival of ſhipping in the kingdom, aſſerts, that there have been imported into this kingdom, ſince the concluſion of the late peace, upwards of 120,000 people of different countries, from whence he would attempt to account for the ſcarcity and dearneſs of all kinds of proviſions in this kingdom at preſent.

By letters from Norfolk and Suffolk, we learn, that they have now the greateſt mackarel fiſhery that has been known for 20 years paſt. They ſold laſt week at Yarmouth at 3s. per hundred.

A punning correſpondent in one of the daily papers ſays, that nothing could poſſibly be of ſuch pernicious conſequence as permitting the free importation of proviſions; ſince the people, having been ſo long on the point of *ſtarving*, would, if proviſions were plenty, *glutten-ize* to ſuch a degree, as to *ſurfeit* three-fourths of the nation.

GLASGOW, JUNE 16.

Extract of a letter from London, June 10.

"Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was reverſed laſt Wedneſday, which moſt people imagine to be a ſtep towards his acquittal. The thing went ſo hollow that Mr. Wilkes's counſel did not open their mouths. You people at a diſtance will not underſtand this, but we politicians here have wheels within wheels, which only can explain how peoples opinions wheel about. A perſon of one opinion to-day, without any new conviction, perhaps may be of quite a different way of thinking to-morrow. Several people imagine that Mr. Wilkes will be acquitted next Tueſday."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 11.

Capt. Chancellor, from Barbados, informs, that on the 19th of laſt month, in lat. 19, 25: long. 60, 37: he fell in with a French ſnow, with a great number of men on board, who fired a gun to leeward, upon which he ſhortened ſail till ſhe came up with him, imagining they wanted water or proviſions; but the Frenchman firing a ſhot at him, to make him heave to, he thought proper to make ſail, and would not ſpeak him; the ſnow afterwards fired two more ſhot, but they did not reach him.

Laſt Friday morning, about one o'clock, came on a very ſevere thunder-guſt, attended with a great deal of rain; about three the houſe of Philip Springer, in Upper Dublin townſhip, was ſtruck by the lightning at the gable end, which took its courſe through the upper floor, and unfortunately killed ſaid Springer, and one Jacob Warner, as they ſat reading. Several houſes in and near this city were alſo ſtruck by the lightning, but happily received very little damage.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 25.

Advices from Antigua, by Capt. Crawford, inform, that the pirate we mentioned not long ago, is carried into St. Kitts.

On Saturday laſt, Mrs. ANNE GIBBONS died at York, in her 97th Year, who has left behind her, now living, deſcendants to the fourth generation.

Entered inwards at the port of Accomack.

July 15. Peggy, William Huſſington, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt only.

18. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt only.

26. Elizabeth, George Bell, from New York, with 100 buſhels of ſalt, 3 cwt. of iron pots, 1 dozen of wool cards, 2 pieces of linen, 3 hhds. of foreign molaſſes, and 250 dollars in cath.

27. Nancy, Johannes Watſon, from Philadelphia, with ballaſt, 1 hhd. of rum, and 128l. current money.

Auguſt 1. Succeſs, Preſgrave Kennet, from Barbados, with 25 hhds. of rum, and 7 barrels of Muſcovado ſugar.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of LAND, *viz.*

A TRACT of LAND containing 600 acres or thereabouts, lying in *St. Paul*'s pariſh, *Stafford* county, on the river *Potowmack*; thirty acres of ſaid land is meadow ground, equal in quality to any in this colony, and lately put in the beſt order for graſs; likewiſe a quantity of ſalt marſh; the other part of the land produces great crops of corn and tobacco, and lies very convenient to church and ſeveral good mills; there is on the premiſes a good new dwelling-houſe with ſix rooms below, and three above, all with fire places, with every convenient out houſe; ſituated on a hill, that opens a moſt agreeable proſpect for ſome miles up and down the river. Likewiſe a valuable tract of land in *Cople* pariſh, *Weſtmoreland* county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, as good as any land in the *Northern Neck*, lying perfectly level through the whole, with immenſity of timber, fit for building ſhips, or otherwiſe, and convenient to *Potowmack* river, where a quantity of fine fiſh and oyſters may be had with little trouble. It lies within a few miles of two churches, and ſeveral good mills. The payment ſhall be made eaſy to the purchaſer, by

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.